

DAILY REPORT

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NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR ACTION AGAINST SYRIA

OW271307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- Japan has no immediate plan to take actions against Syria in support of Britain over British charges that Syria was behind a terrorist attempt to blow up an Israeli jetliner at London's Heathrow Airport last April, Foreign Ministry officials said. "Japan will wait and see actions to be taken by foreign ministers of the European Community (EC) in their meeting Monday and Tuesday as well as by other nations before taking any actions," the officials said.

Britain cut off diplomatic ties with Syria after a London court sentenced a Jordanian to 45 years in prison for trying to blow up the Israeli airliner with more than 300 people aboard. The Syrian Government was cited by the court for its involvement in the attempt. The British Government has not requested Japan to take any particular actions although it has informed about its retaliatory move against Syria. The U.S. has withdrawn its ambassador to Syria as a sign of support for Britain.

SOURCES SAY VOROTNIKOV TO PARTICIPATE IN TALKS

OW251217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO -- The Soviet union plans to send a high-ranking official to attend the next session of the Japan-Soviet round table conference to be held in Tokyo December 1-3, Japanese sources reported Saturday. Vitaliy Vorotnikov, 60, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and premier of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, will head the Soviet delegation to the conference, the sources said. Vorotnikov will be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Japan since a trip made by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze earlier this year. He will be the first Politburo member to attend the conference, which is designed to promote private-level interchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union. The sources said Vorotnikov's planned trip to Japan was made known by First Deputy Premier Geydar Aliyev during his meeting with a Japanese cultural delegation which visited Moscow recently.

The report triggered speculation that Vorotnikov's visit may be in line with Moscow's decision to improve its relations with Japan before a trip to Tokyo by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expected next January. The conference will be the first since a session held in Moscow in October 1984. The Soviet delegation will also include Former Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov, who now serves as chairman of the Foreign Tourism Commission. The Japanese panel will include Former Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakuruchi.

SPECIAL ENVOY FOR MACHEL'S FUNERAL NAMED

OW241229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO -- Yoshifumi Ito, Japanese ambassador to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, will represent Japan as a special envoy at the funeral for Mozambican President Samora Machel, scheduled to be held in Maputo next Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. The president died in a plane crash in South Africa on October 19.

The government has selected Ambassador Ito because he looked after President and Mrs. Machel when the couple visited Japan unofficially in May this year, and also because Ito is on friendly terms with Mrs. Machel and Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto, the announcement said.

KIM II-SONG, GORBACHEV HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

SK242206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 24 Oct 86

(Text) Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on the morning of October 24 at the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the talks they informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and on a series of matters of common concern and reached full consensus on all the questions discussed.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union were daily developing favorably in various fields of the party, state, political, economic and social affairs, and discussed practical measures to develop in scope and depth the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and socialist and internationalist principles.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for inviting him to visit the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kim Il-song informed him of the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the party and explained the South Korean situation and the just and realistic proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way.

He analysed the situation on the Korean peninsula and elaborated on our party's stand for easing the tensions in Korea and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world against the imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres.

He congratulated the Soviet People on the successes they have achieved in their endeavours to fulfil the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, warmly supported the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union to remove the danger of thermonuclear war and defend universal peace and security, and highly estimated the efforts of the soviet party, state and people for their realization.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly welcomed the Soviet visit of Comrade Kim Il-song on his own behalf and on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

He warmly congratulated the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on their achievements in socialist construction and said these achievements were a fruition of the energetic guidance of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the party work of the WPK was going well, he warmly hailed the organizational and ideological unity and cohesion of the party and the people.

And he emphasized that the Soviet Party and people resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle to get the U.S. troops and all aggression armed forces including nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and reunify the country on a democratic basis without any outside interference.

He gave information on the creative activities of the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the CPSU, are implementing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

Referring to the international situation, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the stand of the Soviet party and government against the imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Kim Yong-Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kwon Hui-Kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

Present there on the opposite side were Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet foreign minister; Comrade Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, member, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

Banquet for Kim Il-song

SK250429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR gave a grand banquet on the evening of October 24 in the Grand Kremlin Palace on the evening of October 24 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Also invited were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Kwon Hui-kong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union; and other suite members.

Officials of the Korean Embassy in Moscow were also invited.

Present there were Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR; Comrade V.M. Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; Comrade M.S. Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the party Control Committee at the Central Committee of the CPSU; Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade B.N. Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee; Comrades G.P. Razumovsky, M.V. Dimyanin, A.F. Dobrynin, V.A. Medvedev and A.P. Biryukova, secretaries of the CPSU Central committee; Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU; Comrade V.M. Kamentsev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; N.M. Shubnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; ministers of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other leading officials of the party and power bodies.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, appeared in the banquet hall, the attendants welcomed him with enthusiastic applause.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev made a speech at the banquet.

Then Comrade Kim Il-song spoke.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Gorbachev Banquet Speech

SK250515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged Friday evening at the Grand Kremlin Palace by the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said:

Comrade Kim Il-song and I have had interesting and substantive talks. We thoroughly discussed the issues of Soviet-Korean relations, the situation in the Far East, and pressing international problems. The considerations voiced by Comrade Kim Il-song, a prominent and experienced leader of the international working-class and communist movement, during the conversations have been valuable to us.

The outcome of the talks is unequivocal: they have borne out once again a shared desire to develop cooperation and exchanges of experience in the building of socialism in every way and to interact in efforts to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific basin and avert a nuclear catastrophe towards which imperialists are pushing mankind with their aggressive and dangerous policies.

We have noted with satisfaction that contacts between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Korea have accumulated a good momentum over recent years and relations in the economy and culture have become more intense. Soviet-Korean cooperation has risen to a new high in all areas. It has faithfully served the goal of drawing our peoples and states even closer together and the cause of socialism.

But there still is ample room for growth in our cooperation.

Together with Comrade Kim Il-song we have come to the conclusion that it is important to continue broadening and diversifying trade and economic relations, jointly look for new fields of scientific and technological cooperation, and interact more closely and vigorously on the international scene to ensure our peaceful interests and goals. The main thing is that there is a desire to raise the level of our cooperation markedly.

The Soviet people are well aware of the difficult conditions in which the Korean people have to build a socialist society. The country's split, caused by reactionary forces of the South and American imperialists, has continued for four decades now. Washington has thrust its nuclear systems like splinters deep into the body of Korea, the body of Asia. All this has been done with one sinister aim, that of impeding social progress and turning the clock of history back.

The Soviet people support the Korean people's rightful cause -- the reunification of their homeland -- with all their hearts. It is clear enough that the road to reunification lies not only through the Korean peninsula. It is linked inseparably with common efforts against imperialist policy in Asia and the Pacific, real improvements in the entire situation there and the development of goodneighbourly relations.

Look at what is now happening in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region. There is on station there one of the largest American contingents, which numbers 360,000 men. There are 32 American military bases in Japan and another 40 in South Korea. One should add here plans to forge a bloc of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul with the involvement of also other states. Judging by all appearances, it should be a kind of "eastern NATO". This indeed poses a real threat to the USSR and the DPRK and to many other countries, and to the cause of peace.

The Soviet position has been set forth plainly and in detail at Vladivostok. We are glad that our ideas and proposals have met with a favorable response from many governments, political parties and mass organizations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is good that a keen interest has been awakened in the search for avenues of constructive cooperation at regional and continental levels.

I would like to stress once again: the meaning, content and thrust of the Soviet initiatives is in making sure that the opinions and interests of all states in that region be taken into account and ensured in practice. The interests of all Asian states, we are certain, are common in that there must be no neo-globalism and great-power attitudes and no coercion of peoples into joining military groups. No one has the right to command, foist one's will on others, or delineate the world map into zones of one's influence and interests.

Such colonialist ways have long been rejected by history and the world community. Attempts at reviving them meet with ever more active and determined opposition by the peoples.

There still are in the world, of course, quite a few of those who are attempting to put a spoke in the wheels of historical progress.

When we urge a new political mentality and a deep awareness that war is unadmissible and explain that such attempts are fatally dangerous to civilization we realize full well the colossal amount of work that will have to be tackled and the intricacy of the knots that will have to be untangled.

It can only be regretted that in Reykjavik it has not proved possible to reach agreement to incarnate the key problems of bringing about disarmament and eliminating the nuclear threat into binding accords.

We went there, as is known, with a whole number of important initiatives concerning the whole gamut of problems of nuclear-missile disarmament and made major concessions with the aim of taking the talks out to the deadlock but everything, alas, ran up once more again the American "Star Wars" program.

Although a unique chance has been passed up, an agreement meeting the vital interests of the entire world community is attainable. We believe in the common sense of the peoples, including the American people. The Reykjavik meeting has confirmed that work has to be kept up and a maximum of political courage and good will displayed.

When we say that it is the time to act, we certainly have in mind also the vital problems of Asia and the Pacific basin.

Our constructive proposals for sizable cuts in the medium-range nuclear missiles deployed there offer new opportunities for detente. We think that the implementation of those proposals could help substantially also the Korean people's efforts to lower tension, strengthen peace in the Korean peninsula, and make it a nuclear-free zone. In the final analysis, this will be conducive to favorable conditions for achieving the country's peaceful reunification.

Summing up our domestic affairs, one can say with full reason that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the mood for thorough-going qualitative change are steadily converting into a material force that is quickening our progress.

We are, of course, aware of all the difficulties involved in coping with the tasks that are facing us. Everyone and all will have to put in quite an effort, working real hard and conscientiously. But we have profound faith in our socialist social system and the spiritual power of the working masses. There have been many a steep slope in the way of the Soviet people but they have always negotiated them with honour. This one will also be surmounted.

We are especially inspired by the fact that we work in a fraternal socialist community, in close and all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. We are now confronted by the task of elevating socialist economic integration a step higher. We are going to remove all artificial hurdles and impediments from the path of direct cooperation between work collectives and make full use of the reserves and advantages of the socialist economic system.

We know how selflessly the people of your country are working to fulfil the task set by the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Soviet people have great respect for the Korean people, their capacity for work, energies and dedication to the great cause of the homeland's reunification.

We wish you further success in carrying out the wide-ranging constructive plans of the Workers' Party of Korea for building a socialist society on Korean soil, advancing the economy and culture, and improving the people's well-being.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK250440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet given in his honor by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the Grand Kremlin Palace on October 24.

It gives us great pleasure to visit the Soviet Union, the country of class brothers, have meaningful meetings with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other leading cadres of the Soviet party and state and share warm feelings of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people this time, Comrade Kim Il-song noted, and said:

At the meeting this time we had earnest talks and conversation in a comradely and friendly atmosphere on the present international situation and the problem of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union and various other problems of mutual concern.

Through their meeting and talks this time the leaders of our two countries deepened mutual understanding, made closer the relations of comradely friendship and intimacy and confirmed again the unshakable determination and common desire of our two parties, two countries and two peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder with each other to the end to defend world peace and security against imperialism and war and carry out the cause of socialism and communism.

I have no doubt that our current visit taking place amid the deep concern and cordial hospitality of Soviet comrades will bear fine fruit.

In recent period, a new change is taking place in the Soviet social life and socialist construction in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU held early this year confirmed as the strategic line of the party the policy of accelerating the socio-economic development of the country which was put forward at the April, 1985, plenary meeting, and set forth positive peace policies, thus opening a bright prospect for the Soviet people in the struggle for socialism and communism.

By briskly carrying on organizational and political work to implement the decisions of the party congress, the CPSU has effected revolutionary changes in all realms of social life. The leadership role of the party has been enhanced, the role of human factor increased and the organization and discipline strengthened in social life. Thanks to the devoted endeavours of the Soviet people inspired by the decisions of the party congress, work is progressing vigorously to make economy intensive on a high scientific and technological basis, increase the effectiveness of production and complete developed socialism.

This new change now taking place in the Soviet Union is unthinkable apart from the energetic activities of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, a staunch Marxist-Leninist and talented political activist.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over a new revolutionary change being effected in the Soviet Union in recent period and wish the fraternal Soviet people shining success in their future endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, firmly united around the party.

The cause of socialism and communism is the common cause of the working class and people the world over. The communists and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have long struggled side by side to realize the common goal and ideal.

The fraternal Soviet people helped the Korean people at the cost of blood in the cause of liberating the country and rendered support and encouragement, material and moral, to us in every difficult period of our revolution, displaying the noble internationalist spirit.

Today, too, the Soviet people, true to their obligations as a class brother and ally, are invariably and positively supporting and cooperating with the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people always remember this and are grateful to them.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples are developing onto a new higher stage and are coming into full bloom in all domains of politics, economy, culture and military in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries here in Moscow two years ago.

It is an unshakable policy of our party and the government of the Republic and a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to constantly develop and strengthen the Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations which have grown from deep historical roots and are based on the relations of class alliance.

Our people will in the future, too, advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people for ever on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace, socialism and communism and make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Today mankind is faced with the solemn task to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace and security.

Owing to the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the international situation is being aggravated as the days go by and world peace and security are exposed to a grave danger.

Unless the adventurous nuclear war moves of the U.S. rulers are checked and frustrated, our planet will undergo irrevocable disasters and calamities.

Nuclear war threatening the existence and civilization of mankind must be prevented at any cost and peace the people unanimously desire be preserved without fail.

Peace is the noble idea of socialism and it is an unwavering policy of the socialist state to struggle for peace. It is proudly recorded in history that the first law the soviet power, a socialist state, promulgated after its birth was precisely a declaration of peace.

The socialist state held the banner of peace and has consistently struggled to prevent war and safeguard peace from the first days of its emergence on the arena of history.

Today socialism is a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era standing opposed to imperialism.

The socialist countries should form a broad united front with all the peaceloving forces of the world and powerfully wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and thereby check and frustrate the nuclear war moves of the imperialists and defend peace and security in the world.

Proceeding from their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet state put forward various positive peace proposals including the proposal on prohibiting nuclear test, realising nuclear disarmament, banning the militarisation of outer space and completely abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century and the proposal on turning the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and have made sincere efforts for their realisation. In August last the Soviet Union took the step of extending her unilateral moratorium on nuclear test till January 1, 1987, and arranged the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on her initiative in Reykjavik shortly ago and put forward bold initiatives and constructive proposals for nuclear disarmament, and made sincere efforts on their realisation, thereby clearly exhibiting her responsible stand for the defence of world peace and security and the consistency of her Leninist peaceloving policy.

We positively support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union to defend world peace and security and highly estimate the efforts of the Soviet party, state and people for their realisation.

It is very important in defending world peace and security to ease the tensions prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula.

Dreaming of world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists attach weighty strategic importance to the Korean peninsula, a major military vantage in Asia, while intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression on the Asia-Pacific region. The United States is massively reinforcing nuclear weapons and armed forces of aggression in South Korea and stepping up in a more undisguised way its machinations to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance in pursuance of its strategic purpose to invade the northern half of our Republic and Asian socialist countries with South Korea as a springboard.

The situation of Asia and the Korean peninsula is assuming an increasing gravity as the militarist forces in Japan have grown up to be a dangerous force of aggression and openly revealed their ambition for overseas expansion. It is very ill-boding that recently the Japanese ruling circles joined the United States in its "Star Wars" program which is unanimously denounced by the progressive people of the world.

Our party and the government of the Republic are tirelessly working to relax the tensions prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, defend peace and peacefully solve the question of Korean reunification. In order to achieve the reunification of the country in an independent and peaceful way, we have advanced a number of reasonable and constructive proposals for national reunification including the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and put forward this year the proposal to hold talks between military authorities and a peace proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

For their justness our proposals for national reunification and peace proposals enjoy complete support from many countries and peoples of the world.

In his speech in Vladivostok in July last, respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, taking a serious view of developments on and around the Korean peninsula, denounced the United States for its reinforcement of nuclear weapons in South Korea and for its schemes to form the tripartite military alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea and highly estimated and fully supported our proposals for national reunification and peace proposals. This constitutes a great encouragement to our people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state and the entire Soviet people for their positive support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction.

The Korean people will positively contribute to the sacred cause of the international working class for the victory of the communist idea by energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries under th uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalsim.

I am convinced that our visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly give a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Korean and Soviet peoples and make a useful contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

DEFENSE MINISTRY IDENTIFIES PRC MIG PILOT

SK270340 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT Oct 86

[Report by reporters Kim Chung-hwan from the ROK National Defense Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] The pilot of a communist Chinese MIG-19, which landed at an Air Force base in our country escorted by planes of our Air Force on 24 October has been identified as Zheng Taizhi, 26, commander of a fighter squadron of the communist Chinese Naval Aviation Unit. According to an announcement by the National Defense Ministry, Zheng Taizhi is the commander of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 15th Regiment, 5th Division of the communist Chinese Naval Aviation Unit, and commander of a fighter squadron. He hails from Wuhan, Hubei Province.

According to this announcement, the Chinese pilot took off from a base in Shandong Peninsula and flew over skies of the Wendeng area near the Shandong coast around 1420, on 24 October, when he approached our territorial airspace. Upon approaching our territorial airspace he met our Air Force planes and landed at an air base in the central area of our country escorted by our Air Force planes.

Referring to the reason why a warning siren did not sound when the communist Chinese airplane infiltrated our territorial airspace on 24 October, the National Defense Ministry said: As soon as the communist Chinese airplane was spotted on our radar our planes, which were flying over our territorial airspace in the West Sea on a patrol mission, immediately assumed an alert posture. However, finding that the Chinese plane made no hostile acts but dipped its wings, our planes guided it to our air base to land safely. Because the communist Chinese plane made no threats against our planes at all then and proceeding out of consideration not to arouse uneasiness among our people, a warning siren was not sounded.

The National Defense Ministry said that an investigation into the circumstances and motive for his flight into our territorial airspace is now under way and he will be dealt with in accordance with legal procedures after the investigation is completed.

MINISTERS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

SK260119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said yesterday the government will make a gradual effort to establish a trade representative office in Beijing.

Choe said, "We have not yet reached the stage of setting up a trade representative office in Beijing, and many problems are involved in its establishment. However, we will make a gradual effort to do so."

The minister made the remarks in response to a question raised by Rep. Kang Kyong-sik of the minor opposition Korea national Party in a plenary National Assembly session.

Rep. Kang asked the government about its willingness to set up a trade representative office in Beijing in the wake of the Seoul Asian Games to promote economic, sports and cultural exchanges between Korea and China.

He was one of the six lawmakers who took the floor to interpellate the government on diplomatic and security affairs.

The five others were Reps. Yim Chul-sun, Yu Kon-hwan and Im Tu-pin of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Reps. Kim Hung-kwang and Pak Sil of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The lawmakers of rival parties expressed concerns over the rise of radical leftist-oriented elements in society and dealt intensively with the growing military ties between the Soviet Union and north Korea.

Minister Choe said the government will seek to increase relations with the Soviet Union and China in non-political fields.

He said the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be utilized as a "crucial turning point" in improving relations with the two Communist superpowers and other countries with which Korea has no diplomatic ties.

Minister Choe said the government intends to take advantage of improving U.S.-China relations to resume deadlocked inter-Korea talks, ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and realize joint admission of south and north Korea to the United Nations.

The minister said the government is watching with grave concerns and apprehensions the increasing military relations between the Soviet Union and north Korea and north Korean leader Kim Il-song's ongoing visit to Moscow.

In return, the minister said, north Korea has been allowing Russian military aircraft to fly over its territorial air.

Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow will serve to reinforce military and other cooperation between the Soviet Union and north Korea, the minister said.

He drew special attention to the fact that Kim's visit immediately followed Chinese president Li Xiannian's recent visit to Pyongyang and the U.S.-Soviet minisummit in Iceland.

Touching on Korean fishermen recently kidnapped by the Soviet Union, he said, "The government is trying to obtain their early release through the indirect channels of the Japanese government."

In other testimony, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said the government will consider taking part in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

"We have also been requested to participate in the program. A task team will soon be formed to determine our position on it after studying the timing and conditions for joining it," No said.

The prime minister said the government will deal sternly with those acts which disrupt social order and stability.

Politicians should also rectify their possible instigation and radical unlawful methods, he said.

The government will eradicate disturbances by a small number of leftist-oriented student activists, he said.

With regard to the nation's peaceful unification policy, he said, "The unification of the Korean peninsula should be achieved by Koreans themselves by using peaceful means."

The government is endeavoring to expand indirect exchanges with the Soviet Union and other countries which have yet to establish diplomatic relations with Korea, he said.

Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paeck told the Assembly north Korea has made forward deployments of 65 percent of its forces, while strengthening military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Communist north Korean regime has constructed an air base near the demilitarized zone and is conducting training for invading the south in areas physically similar to those of south Korea, he said.

The north Korea is maintaining full war preparedness to make blitzkrieg attacks against the south, he said.

The defense minister said north Korea is expected to mobilize all means and methods to thwart the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

In another testimony, Minister of National Unification Ho Mun-to said unification of Korea by communizing the south has been the goal for the north Korean Communist Party.

It is apparent, he said, that north Korea will regard the emergence of leftists and their activities as a sign that a favorable atmosphere for its struggle is created in the south.

"It is a very grave situation that elements capable of communicating with the enemy have emerged among us, regardless of their number," he said.

North Korea, he said, is increasing its propaganda, urging south Koreans to join anti-American and antigovernment struggle.

The national unification minister said it is anticipated that north Korea, which appears to have high expectations about south Korean leftist elements, will continue to boycott south-north dialogue.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yim of the DJP urged the government to work out measures for all-out diplomacy.

He asserted the government's diplomatic policy has been rather negative.

Rep. Kim of the NKDP demanded the government formulate solid measures to neutralize Japan's repeated claims to Tokto Island.

No on Reunification

SK250910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Saturday the government will cope strictly with any violent acts which may disturb social order and peace in light of the security situation facing the country. He pledged to root out disturbances perpetrated by a handful of leftist-leaning students. He said demagoguery and radical and illegal methods employed in politics should also be rectified. "The means and procedures in pursuit of our democratization should also be observed in a democratic way," he added.

The prime minister made the remarks in response to lawmakers' questions during the National Assembly's plenary session, which dealt with diplomatic and security affairs. He said unification of the Korean peninsula ought to be resolved essentially by the Korean people themselves and that it should be achieved through peaceful means under any circumstances.

"In view of the geopolitical situations we are facing, our efforts to achieve peaceful unification and to ease tensions on the peninsula need understanding and supports from major powers," No said. To this end, the prime minister went on, the government will further consolidate ties with the United States, Japan and West European countries, while seeking to expand exchanges with the Soviet Union and other countries with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations by opening the door wider to them.

PHILIPPINES AID SOUGHT IN WORKERS' KIDNAPPING

SK250044 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Friday instructed the Korean Embassy in Manila to contact Philippine authorities in an effort to secure the early release of two Korean workers kidnapped by guerillas in the Philippines. Ministry officials also consulted with the Hanil Development Co., the abducted workers' employer, and the Philippine Embassy in Seoul, requesting that urgent steps be taken to bring about their safe return. They said that the Philippine Government has repeatedly assured them of the safety of Korean construction workers in the country and therefore expects the government to spare no efforts to resolve the case.

The kidnapped workers, identified as Pak Chong-su, 44, and Chong Sang-ki, 31, were in a Hanil Co. workers' camp when they were abducted on Wednesday. The camp is located on the northwestern corner of Luzon in Ilocos Norte Province, where the company is building roads. The guerillas who abducted Pak and Chong were reportedly members of the communist New People's Army, which is operating in Ilocos Norte and most of the country's other 72 provinces. It has been waging a 17-year guerrilla war in an effort to establish a Marxist state in the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY quoted military sources as saying that the NPA guerrillas who kidnapped Pak and Chong were demanding an unspecified sum as ransom for the workers. Meanwhile, the Hanil Co. established a special liaison office to deal with the kidnapping case. Senior officials of the firm are keeping in close contact with the firm's branch office in Manila.

IRRIGATION MINISTRY ABOLISHED; MINISTERS RELEASED

OW230157 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 22 Oct 86

(From the 22 October press review)

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct (MONTSAME) -- UNEN publishes MPR People's Great Hural Presidium decrees on abolishing the MPR Ministry of Irrigation; the release of Comrade D. Janjaadorj, MPR minister of irrigation, and Comrade S. Sodnomdorj, MPR minister of the agriculture, from duties; and the appointment of Comrade Sharabyn Gungaadorj as MPR Minister of Agriculture.

USSR TRADE MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 OCT

OW221351 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by G.I. Vaschenko, USSR minister of trade, arrived here today at the invitation of the MPR Government. V.P. Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade, is a member of the delegation.

The delegation was met at the Bayant-Uhaa airport by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Sharabsambuu, MPR minister of trade and procurement, as well as V.I. Filippov, minister counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

Delegation Leaves for Home

OW261127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The delegation led by USSR Trade Minister G.I. Vashchenko which was here at the invitation of the MPR Government left for home today.

The delegation was seen off at Buyant-Uhaa airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Sharabsambuu, MPR Trade and Procurement Minister; as well as Minister Counselor (V.I. Filippov) of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS HENG SAMRIN'S RADIO MOSCOW INTERVIEW

BK240549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] During his recent stay in the Soviet Union, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an interview to a Radio Moscow correspondent on the PRK's stand regarding peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and PRK-USSR solidarity, friendship, and cooperation.

Answering a question on the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, Comrade Heng Samrin noted: The PRK Government and people resolutely support the unswerving, peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union which is always responsible for the fate of all mankind. We particularly support the Soviet Union's new proposal aimed at bringing stability and detente to the Asia-Pacific region and welcome its decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests to 1987.

Concerning the role of the three Indochinese countries in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, Comrade Heng Samrin said: Together with Vietnam and Laos, the PRK has been exploring all possibilities to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia. On the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries and other countries wanting to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability thereby contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Answering a question regarding Cambodia-Soviet solidarity, friendship, and cooperation, the comrade general secretary stressed that the all-round construction and development in Cambodia in the past as well as in the future, cannot be separated from the fundamental and long-term aid of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal socialist countries.

NOVOSTI Interview Cited

BK250750 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] During his recent stay in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an interview to a correspondent from NOVOSTI, the news agency of the Soviet Union, on various important issues regarding the settlement of tension in Southeast Asia.

Answering questions during the interview, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin noted: The main cause of tension in the world is the Reagan government's arms race, and the current tension in Southeast Asia is caused by the imperialists and reactionary expansionists who have resorted to all kinds of schemes to interfere in the region's internal affairs, create instability, and impair peace and security in the region. The Soviet Union has repeatedly displayed its good will to reduce tension and suspended nuclear arms tests, thus contributing to safeguarding peace in the world. At the same time, the three Indochinese countries have made constructive proposals to join with the ASEAN countries and other countries in the region in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, cooperation, and good neighborliness. The correct attitude of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos is in accord with the Soviet Union's peace initiative for Asia and the Pacific.

The comrade general secretary stressed that the PRK is ready to hold talks with the opposition groups or individuals with an aim to reconcile the nation on the basis of eliminating the Pol Pot criminal gang and annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers until 1990. This is an appropriate settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin also noted the development and success in implementing the economic and social restoration and development program for 1986-90 set forth by the fifth congress of the KPRP.

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY HUN SEN

BK230346 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, granted an audience at the office of the Council of Ministers on the morning of 22 October to Comrade Josef Kobialka, the new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the PRK.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed a warm welcome to the diplomatic mission of the new Polish ambassador to Cambodia saying that it will bring a significant contribution to the development of the Cambodia-Poland solidarity and all-round cooperation. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also expressed profound thanks to the Polish Party, government, and people for their material and moral support given to the Cambodian revolutionary cause.

In his reply, Comrade Josef Kobialka highly valued the Cambodia-Poland friendship and cooperation in economic, cultural, and scientific fields which have developed continuously. The comrade ambassador also affirmed that he would make every effort to carry out his diplomatic mission in Cambodia successfully in contribution to enhancing Cambodia's economic development work and its efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Received by Chea Soth

BK250736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 October, at the office of the Planning Ministry, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, received Comrade Josef Kobialka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Cambodia.

Comrade Chea Soth expressed congratulations and warm welcome to the comrade ambassador on his diplomatic mission in Cambodia. The comrade said during the past 8 years, the Cambodian revolution has scored victories in every field and that this success cannot be separated from the material and moral assistance of fraternal socialist countries, including the Polish People's Republic which has made an important contribution.

In reply, Comrade Josef Kobialka expressed sincere thanks to the comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The comrade also affirmed that he will do his best to successfully carry out his mission.

On the same occasion, the two sides discussed and exchanged experiences on strengthening and expanding the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and Poland and focused on a number of important measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of economic, scientific, and technical ties between the two countries.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO MOZAMBIQUE OVER MACHEL'S DEATH

BK230624 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0459 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Oct (SPK) -- Upon learning of the demise of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Cambodian leaders sent their condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and to the National Assembly and Council of Ministers of that country.

The message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"President Samora Moises Machel was an eminent leader, a champion of peace who, throughout his life, worked for national independence, national construction and defense, social progress, and the well-being of the Mozambican people as well as for the abolition of racial discrimination.

"President Samora Moises Machel's demise is a great loss not only for the Mozambican people and the peoples of Frontline States in southern Africa, but also for the Cambodian people and all peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.

"On behalf of the KPRP, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD National Council, and the Cambodian people as a whole, we take the liberty of expressing our most heartfelt condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the Mozambican people and particularly to the bereft family."

SPK CONSIDERS UN DEBATES ON CAMBODIA 'NULL AND VOID'

BK240926 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[SPK commentary: "All Debates on Cambodia Without the Presence of the PRK Government Are Regarded as Null and Void" -- no date given]

[Text] The 20 October 1986 UN General Assembly debate by the 41st session dealing with the right of Cambodia's representation, is considered null and void for it was held without the participation of the representative of the PRK Government, the sole legal representative of the Cambodian people.

It is still fresh in the mind that over the past more than 7 years, focusing on the so-called Cambodian situation in the agenda of successive UN General Assembly sessions at the request of the ASEAN countries and under the direct pressure of Washington and other reactionary circles, the United Nations has erroneously adopted resolutions on Cambodia. These resolutions run counter to the aspirations of public opinion which considers them totally contrary to the realities in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia. These resolutions are beneficial to the genocidal Polpotists. They, however, harm the vital interests of the Cambodian people.

It is undeniable that the Government of the PRK, which was founded by its own people and is in control of the whole country, is the only entity that has the legitimate right to represent the Cambodian people at the United Nations and all other international fora. At present, the expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and ASEAN countries are intensifying dark activities everywhere and in the UN arena, forcing other people to support the criminal Polpotists, hiding behind the label of so-called CGDK and illegally occupying the seat of Cambodia. The enemies of Cambodia are demanding again and again that Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Cambodia, pretending not to be aware of the realities in Cambodia. The SRV and the PRK, with a high sense of responsibility, have announced many times to their respective peoples and the peoples in the world that the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces which has been partially and annually made over the past 5 years will be completed by 1990 when the Cambodian revolutionary army will be in a position to take full control of the national defense task. For this reason, why do the enemies of Cambodia continue to play the same old tune over and over again?

The single most legitimate condition is that any dialogue must be held without the Pol Pot gang, both as a political and military entity, and with the expulsion of the criminal Polpotists from the United Nations. This is the only question that all the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world want to see settled. First of all, the UN committee must re-examine its rights and authorities about making the distinction between what is good and what is bad, and must firmly adhere to the content of the UN Charter. It must not allow this world body to act erroneously according to the perfidious design of international reaction in order to avoid casting contempt on the souls of the more than 3 million Cambodians slaughtered in Cambodia by the Pol Pot butchers and to respond to the call of conscience.

In other words, it is time for the international community to begin respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and their right to be reborn and to build their nation along a line they have chosen. All debates on Cambodia without the participation of the representative of the PRK Government are considered null and void.

VODK COMMENTS ON VO DONG GIANG BANGKOK STATEMENT

BK270330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Vo Dong Giang Was Desparate and Compelled To Sing Along With the International Community"]

[Text] On 24 October in Bangkok, Vo Dong Giang, the Hanoi minister who returned defeated from the United Nations, admitted that the Cambodian issue is an international one resulting from Vietnam's aggression supported by the Soviet international expansionists and not an internal affair among Cambodians as Vietnam has claimed in the past. Vo Dong Giang said Vietnam agrees with Rajiv Gandhi's statement that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia and that the Cambodian problems should be resolved through talks to restore Cambodia's national independence and right to self-determination.

Although Vo Dong Giang's statement seems different, it does not reveal the whole picture. In the end, he still said that Vietnam will pull out all its forces from Cambodia only when the other sides do not provide assistance to Democratic Kampuchean resistance to regain power in Cambodia.

These deceitful statements from Vo Dong Giang confirm that the Hanoi Vietnamese have not changed their aggressive and expansionist stand toward Cambodia. They will continue to carry out all kinds of maneuvers to try to split the tripartite CGDK, disperse and destroy Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, dupe international opinion, and lessen international pressure so that Vietnam can achieve its ambition of annexing Cambodia forever.

Why does Vietnam use this language and say that the Cambodian issue is an international one and not an internal one, as it used to say, and agree that Vietnamese forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia and the Cambodian problem resolved through talks, and so on?

The whole world clearly knows that the Cambodian issue arises from Vietnam sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. Therefore, to resolve the Cambodian problem, Vietnam should pull out all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and hold talks to resolve the issue politically to restore Cambodia's national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. This stand has been supported by every session of the UN General Assembly. And on 21 October, the 41st session of the UN General Assembly again voted and 116 countries supported this stand. This is more votes than on previous occasions.

This is the common current no one can deny. Even India, a country which used to voice support for Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia, has recognized the true Cambodian situation. This is why the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were compelled to sing along with others because, on the one hand, they have nothing else to say, and on the other, they want to dupe world public opinion that Vietnam has changed its stand on the Cambodian issue, particularly the point that Vietnam will pull out its forces from Cambodia to really let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves. This is to allow the Vietnamese to get themselves out of the current serious difficulties on the Cambodian battlefield, in Vietnam, and in the international arena. Afterward, Vietnam will move to crush Cambodian resistance forces and occupy Cambodia forever.

In sum, Vo Dong Giang's statements in Bangkok reflect no changes in Vietnam's stand. These were just deceitful maneuvers, part of the Hanoi Vietnamese's inherent deceitful nature, to dupe people. The world, particularly countries in the region, is increasingly aware of Vietnam's tricky and deceitful nature. No one believes Vietnam's words. The international community will continue to pressure Vietnam in every field to force it to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, particularly to abide by the resolution of the recent UN General Assembly session; accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal; and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without outside interference or pressure.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHEYSSON-LED EEC DELEGATION**Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Cheysson**

BK241058 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 24 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here on Oct 23, a delegation of the EEC headed by High Commissioner Claude Cheysson on a current visit here. The two sides conferred on EEC's aid to Laos in recent [years and] in the future.

Earlier, the EEC delegation had met a Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs. They exchanged views on their bilateral relations and cooperation in the future as well as other issues of mutual interests. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and frankness.

The delegation arrived here on Oct 23.

Cheysson Promises 'Millions' in Aid

BK250800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 25 Oct 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Vientiane, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- The European Community (EC) is ready to provide "several million dollars" in direct aid to Laos, EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson said here Saturday. Mr. Cheysson, who arrived here Thursday, as the most senior West European official in Laos since the Pathet-Lao took power in December 1975, said previous aid of some 15 million U.S. dollars was through international agencies.

"The European Community will not intervene in a larger sense and directly," Mr. Cheysson said, indicating that the money would be given as a gift with no strings attached for its management. He said the grant would be given in relation either to specific projects "proposed by the Laotian Government" or for financing farming cooperatives. Mr. Cheysson, flanked by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat at a press conference, said his goal was to "encourage regional cooperation."

A diplomatic source here said Mr. Cheysson felt Western Europe has for too long been absent from Indochina and non-communist Southeast Asia and that "working both these sides of the fence is important." Mr. Cheysson has credibility in Vientiane since "Laos remembers that he, as foreign minister, restored Laos-France relations by sending an ambassador here in 1982." "There is a place for Europe, as the region tries to have other options than the super-powers," the source said.

Mr. Cheysson was in Jakarta last week for a conference between foreign ministers of the non-communist Association of South East Asian Nations and their EC colleagues.

Mr. Cheysson, who holds a ministerial rank as foreign commissioner for north-south relations, is here at a time of intense Laotian diplomatic activity with its neighbours -- China to the north and Thailand to the Southwest. Observers in Bangkok and Vientiane have said that Vientiane's opening stems in part from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's call in July for less tension in Asia. Vientiane recently said it was interested in normalising relations with China, which have been marred by Vientiane's claims that Beijing backs anti-Laotian "reactionaries." Reliable sources said that both Chinese and Laotian leaders are willing to meet, but neither side knows how to make the first move.

Thailand and Laos have, since August, made several breakthroughs towards eliminating the tension in their relations since 1975. These worsened in 1979 when Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia. An estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops still occupy Cambodia, while there are an estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Bangkok has said it will cut the list of 273 strategic goods it bans for export to landlocked Laos, and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila may visit Vientiane soon.

Mr. Cheysson said Thailand and Laos might be able to profit from the European Common Market experience in such technical ways as creating identical custom forms to speed up trade across their common border and in fighting diseases like malaria. The EC has given 15 million dollars in aid to Laos since 1976, 12 million of which is wrapped up in current aid programmes including an irrigation project, a seed centre, watershed management and rural water supply.

While communist Laos -- the only nation in Southeast Asia classified by the United Nations as a least developed country -- has not previously been visited by senior European or American officials, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden came here in 1984.

Laos is one of the most aid-dependent nations in the world. In 1984, total export income of 45 million dollars was minuscule, compared with 100 million dollars in foreign aid, of which 70 per cent was from socialist countries.

Laos is expected to hold a 4th party congress before the end of the year at which it is expected to ratify a five year plan stressing self-sufficiency in food, training programmes to make up for the huge loss in professionals from the refugee flow, and improving the nation's poorly developed transport infrastructure. A tenth of the population, now at 3.5 million, have fled from the Pathet Lao regime since 1975.

Mr. Cheysson, who on Friday visited the former royal capital of Luang Prabang, northwest of Vientiane, left here Saturday for Brussels.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Cheysson

BK261139 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister, received the EEC delegation headed of EEC High Commissioner Claude Cheysson, paying an official visit to the LPDR.

In their frank conversation in a good atmosphere, Phoun Sipaseut and Claude Cheysson hailed the success of the EEC delegation's visit to Laos. Phoun Sipaseut, speaking on behalf of the LPDR Government, expressed thanks for the EEC's past assistance to Laos. The two sides also discussed the growth and expansion of Laos in the past 10 years, the regional situation, and other issues of mutual interest.

The report said that on the same morning EEC High Commissioner Claude Cheysson gave the press an interview on the outcome of his visit to the LPDR. He said: The EEC has maintained direct and indirect cooperation with the LPDR Government for several years. In the past, the EEC has assisted Laos through its grants worth several million dollars given to the Mekong National Committee of Laos and UNICEF. He said his visit was very significant because he had an opportunity to hold consultations with many important Lao leaders and to learn about the Lao Government's attitude toward its cooperation with the EEC. He continued: After learning of the Lao Government's attitude, it is certain that the cooperation between the two sides will be stepped up and conducted through direct channels. At the end, he thanked the Lao Government for according his delegation a warm welcome and holding sincere talks and consultations.

Claude Cheysson and his delegation left Vientiane yesterday afternoon after a 3-day visit here.

INDOCHINESE MEKONG RIVER COMMITTEES HOLD SESSION

BK230350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The 10th session of the national Mekong River committees of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam was convened on the morning of 22 October in Vientiane. At this session, the national Mekong River committees of the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV, led by Dr Somphavan Inthavong, Kong Sam-ol, and Dinh Gia Khanh respectively, reviewed the implementation of the various agreements reached at the 9th session and discussed cooperation programs among the three countries for 1987, aimed at stepping up the implementation of long-term cooperation projects on studying and exploiting resources at the lower basin of the river within the three countries in the interest of each country and the common interests of the three fraternal countries.

Attending the opening ceremony were Soulivong Phasitthidet, LPDR deputy foreign minister; Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

In his opening speech, Dr Somphavan Inthavong emphasized the need to develop the lower basin of the Mekong River under the jurisdiction of the three Indochinese countries in order to serve and improve the living conditions of the people of each country living along the Mekong River. He stressed that in order to exploit natural resources, we must cooperate in all spheres to mobilize all financial potentials and intelligence to the economic and social development of each country.

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that without the participation of all countries located along the Mekong River the development of various branches at the lower basin of the river will not be able to proceed as expected. Therefore, the LPDR Government will once again try in every way possible to fight for the admission of the PRK as a legal member of the International Mekong River Committee.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegations**BK251027 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 25 Oct 86**

[Text] Vientiane, October 25 (KPL) -- "The solidarity of the three fraternal countries of Indochina is an objective law and condition for safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia," said Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, while receiving here on Oct 24 the delegations of the Mekong committees of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam to the recent 10th conference of the Mekong committees of the Indochinese countries.

On behalf of the LPRP CC and the government of the Lao PDR Phoun Sipaseut hailed the success of the conference, saying it was a good chance for Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam to further strengthen their special solidarity in the struggle to foil all dark schemes of the enemy. This conference has also created favourable conditions for the three countries to cooperate in exploiting the water resources in the lower part of the Mekong and improving their peoples' standard of living, he said.

Further Details on Meetings**BK261143 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86**

[Text] The 10th conference of the national Mekong committees of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which was opened in Vientiane last Tuesday [21 October] was successfully closed on last Friday. The three delegations worked under the leadership of the chairman of the Lao national Mekong committee, Dr Somphavan Inthavong; the chairman of the SRV national Mekong committee, Dinh Gia Khanh; and the Cambodian Mekong committee chairman, Kong Sam-ol. Each delegation informed the others of the progress of many cooperation projects among the three Indochinese committees. The three delegations expressed satisfaction on the outstanding outcome of the cooperation among the three Indochinese Mekong committees.

In addition, the conference also selected certain cooperation projects among the three countries for the year 1987 in the hydrological, flood prevention, waterway transportation, and marine products fields. The conference also discussed numerous measures to help Cambodia reactivate hydrological stations and certain irrigation projects. The three delegations agreed to convene the 11th conference of the three Indochinese national Mekong committees in the PRK in the 4th quarter of 1987.

PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE**BK251021 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 25 Oct 86**

[Text] Vientiane, October 25 (KPL) -- Three-day party congresses were recently held in Paksong, Soukhouma, and Mounlapamok Districts, the southern Champassak Province.

The party congress in Paksong was attended by 95 delegates, and in Soukhouma and Mounlapamok each by 82 delegates. The delegates heard political reports on economic development in their localities in recent years and outlined program of actions for the coming years. A new executive committee of 13 members was elected in Paksong, of 11 members in Soukhouma, and of 9 members in Mounlapamok.

LUANG NAMTHA PARTY COMMITTEE CLOSES CONGRESS

BK241100 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 24 (KPL) -- The 2nd party congress of the northern Luang Namtha Province was closed on Oct. 20. This eight-day congress was attended by 105 delegates representing over 970 party members in the province. Also present as guests of honour were A-sang Laoli, member of the LPRP CC, [deputy] minister of interior, and representatives from Oudamsai, Bokeo and Phong Saly Provinces.

In his political report, Kouan Keomani, secretary of the provincial party committee, recalled the achievements obtained by the people of all ethnic groups in the province in the cause of national defence and socialist construction.

The congress adopted a five-year plan for social, economic, and cultural development in the province. It elected a new Executive Committee of 23 members, and 8 delegates to the coming 4th party congress.

SARAVANE PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS CONVENES

BK261240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The first congress of the party committee of Saravane Province was convened last Friday [24 October] with the participation of 110 delegates representing over 2,000 party members throughout the province. In addition to the representatives of the party organizations and local administrations in the province, the congress was also attended by representatives of the party committee of Sikong Province.

During the congress, Comrade Khamphoui Keoboualapha, secretary of the provincial party committee, presented the political report of the party committee to the congress. The report said in part: Throughout the nearly 30 years of the national liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors and reactionary feudalists, under the leadership of the party, the people of all tribes in Saravane Province have scored outstanding heroic feats and great achievements, contributing to the overall victory of the people throughout the country. The party and state have bestowed the title of hero on two districts -- Lao Ngam and Ta-Oi -- two cantons, two villages, while certain army units and personnel received the Itsala Orders, Victory Medals, Hero Orders, and 10,778 medals and more than 2,000 government commendation certificates for their resistance against the French and U.S. imperialists.

Khamphoui Keoboualapha noted: In the past 10 years, under the leadership of the party, the provincial party committee and the people of all tribes in Saravane Province have scored great and firm achievements and victories in various fields in the cause of defending the country and building socialism in the province. The comrade also pointed out the achievements and victories scored by the people in the fields of economic and cultural construction, and national defense and public security maintenance. He said: The entire party, army, and people have fully appreciated the party's line and policy.

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V I E T N A M

K 1

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES UN REPRESENTATIVES

OW240849 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace here yesterday representatives of the Hanoi-based United Nations agencies on the occasion of the 41st founding anniversary of the United Nations (October 24).

His guests included A. Roejkjaer, coordinator of the UN activities of development and representative of UNDP, WFP and UNFPA in Vietnam; S. Zakhariev, representative of FAO; Dr. M. Gonzalez, representative of WHO; F.X. Robadey, representative of ICRC; S. Allen, acting representative of UNICEF; G. Bonnis, official in charge of programs of WFP; and L. Jonsson, acting representative of HCR. Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son was also present.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Pham Van Dong thanked the UN agencies for their effective assistance to Vietnam over the past years and wished for further development of the cooperation between Vietnam and international organizations. For their part, the UN representatives expressed their satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of their cooperation with Vietnam.

VO DONG GIANG MEETS THAI VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW251548 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang met yesterday with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan in Bangkok during his stop-over on his way home from Tokyo. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and expressed their wish for the development of relations between Vietnam and Thailand. They held that settling disputes on friendly basis is more advantageous and effective than developing the relations only after the disputes solved. The meeting took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

VNA 'AUTHORIZED STATEMENT' ON VO DONG GIANG COMMENT

OW251540 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 25 Oct 86

["VNA Statement" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- Western sources and Thai papers have quoted a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry as saying that during his Oct. 24, 1986 talks with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, Vietnamese Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang admitted that the Kampuchea issue is an international one and that he supported Sihanouk's proposals for national reconciliation.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare that: This is an allegation that may cause bad effects on the positive result of the talks. The truth is that at the above-mentioned meeting, Minister Vo Dong Giang had distinguished between the two aspects of the Kampuchea issue: As far as its internal aspects is concerned, the Kampuchea issue should be solved by the Kampuchean themselves.

If Mr. Sihanouk has any proposals for national coalition, he should meet the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and have talks with it. On the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue, including the guarantee for an equal security for both sides, Thailand may discuss with Vietnam how to do.

CONFERENCE OF INDOCHINESE MEKONG COMMITTEES ENDS

OW260729 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 26 -- The 10th conference of the Mekong committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was held in Vientiane from Oct. 21-25. The conference heard reports on achievements recorded by the three countries in implementing the Mekong River cooperation program for the 1986-90 period as agreed upon by the previous conference of the three Mekong committees. Projects on hydrology, irrigation, river transport and aquatic products were discussed at the conference for their execution in 1987. The conference also worked out measures to help the People's Republic of Kampuchea restore a number of hydrological stations and irrigation projects.

The participants held that the exploitation of the irrigation potentials at the lower reach of the Mekong River is a major and complicated work which requires frank and sincere cooperation of all countries sharing the river. Therefore, it noted, the three Indochinese countries reaffirmed that the participation of the PRK in the international Mekong committee is a pressing demand.

The conference decided that the 11th conference of the Indochinese countries' Mekong committees will be held in Kampuchea in late 1987.

SAIGON GIAI PHONG REPORTS ON HO CHI MINH CONGRESS

BK240600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG on 23 October devotes page 1 to reporting the opening of the fourth party congress of Ho Chi Minh City on 22 October.

The paper runs on the front page a boldface headline: This Congress is the Congress of Comprehensive Renovation. Comrades Pham Hung and Nguyen Van Linh attended the congress. Then the paper carries the opening speech by Comrade Phan Van Khai and the report on the situation and tasks of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization which was read by Comrade Mai Chi Tho.

Together with the photo showing the entire congress, SAIGON GIAI PHONG also carries a photo showing Pham Hung and Nguyen Van Linh meeting the delegates to the congress.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN DELAYING DECISION ON ACTION AGAINST SYRIA

BK270900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says it could be up to several weeks before a decision is made on whether to withdraw the Australian ambassador from Syria. Britain severed diplomatic relations with Syria after last week's conviction of a Jordanian national on charges of trying to plant a bomb in an Israeli airliner at London's Heathrow Airport. The British Government has accused Syria of complicity in the bombing attempt. In support of Britain's stand, the United States has withdrawn its ambassador to Syria, and Canada has recalled its ambassador for consultations. Speaking in Sydney, Mr Hayden said so far no country made a direct appeal that Australia should withdraw its ambassador.

[Begin Hayden recording] We're in close consultation with a number of our friends -- Britain, the United States, and Canada -- in particular we're in very close consultation with Britain. It's a fairly weighty matter with some complexities in it, and until we sort those out I'm afraid I can't make any more comment than what I'm making at the moment. [end recording] [passage omitted]

NEW ZEALANDANTI-NUCLEAR BILL RETURNS 'VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED'

HK260800 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Oct 86 p 5

[By Wellington Staff]

[Text] The government's controversial anti-nuclear legislation was returned to parliament yesterday, virtually unchanged in spite of months of study by a select committee.

Although the foreign affairs committee recommended several alterations in the wording of the Nuclear Free Zone Disarmament and Arms Control Bill, they were of a minor nature.

The bill was reported back after the committee considered 1236 submissions, many of which urged the government to tighten up certain sections.

Opposition MPs vowed during yesterday's report back to continue fighting the legislation, describing it was the "Anzus Termination Bill."

But in contrast to the stormy debate when the bill was first introduced in December, yesterday's discussion was lacklustre.

The chairwoman of the committee, Helen Clark, said that of the submissions, 1225 were broadly in favour of the bill's aims, although most wanted it strengthened.

The committee had spent almost 31 hours hearing submissions, considering the evidence and deliberating on the bill.

Helen Clark said most submissions cited clauses 9 and 10, which ban the entry of nuclear warships into New Zealand's internal waters, as the heart of the issue.

Under the proposed legislation the prime Minister has to have regard to all relevant information and advice and may grant approval only if he "is satisfied" that the warships or aircraft will not be carrying any nuclear device.

Helen Clark said 669 submissions -- more than half -- had wanted the standard of proof required by the prime minister on the absence of nuclear weapons extended from the "is satisfied" test to "beyond reasonable doubt."

Some submissions had argued that the decision on whether visits were permitted should be taken by someone other than the Prime Minister, or that the prime minister should share the decision-making with others.

Some submissions had wanted a judicial review provision included in the legislation.

"After due consideration of all the options, a policy decision was taken by the government to leave clauses 9 and 10 unaltered," said Helen Clark.

She said the government believed that the bill in its present form would prevent the entry of nuclear ships into New Zealand, which was the key objective.

The committee had devoted a lot of time to considering another provision of the bill dealing with the passage of vessels through territorial seas and straits.

There had been much debate about whether New Zealand had the right to ban from its territorial sea vessels which it believed were carrying nuclear weapons.

Although expert opinion had been divided, the committee had called on professor Ken Keith, of the law department of Victoria University.

"In the end the committee was persuaded that at the least New Zealand could well be seen to be in breach of its international legal obligations if it sought to include in domestic legislation a general prohibition on the presence of nuclear weapons in its territorial sea," said Helen Clark.

As a result, the committee had decided not to change the bill, which provides for such passage of ships through New Zealand's straits and territorial sea.

One change the committee had recommended involves the composition of the public advisory committee on disarmament and arms control, which is to be chaired by a new Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control.

The body will be responsible for advising the prime minister on disarmament, but will not be involved in decisions on whether individual ships or aircraft are admitted.

The revised legislation removes the secretary of foreign affairs and the secretary of defence from membership of the advisory committee.

The opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Sir Robert Muldoon, said his colleagues would vigorously oppose the passage of the legislation, which should be described as the "Anzus termination bill."

"If it is passed into law in anything like its present form it will be the end of Anzus as far as New Zealand is concerned."

And that was in spite of the clear wish of the majority of New Zealanders to remain in Anzus.

Sir Robert said that under the legislation it would be impossible for allies to bring their vessels into New Zealand ports, while also retaining their policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons.

He also criticised a clause banning New Zealand citizens, those normally resident in New Zealand and servants or agents of the Crown from aiding, assisting or abetting anyone to manufacture, acquire, possess or have control over any nuclear explosive devices.

He said the clause appeared to make it impossible for any serving officer of the armed forces to co-operate with allies in case they inadvertently assisted them and would therefore be liable to prosecution.

Sir Robert said the bill had been poorly drafted, and officials had been embarrassed by this during the committee's sittings.

Those supporting the measure fell into two categories -- "genuine peace people" and the "political pacifists."

The political pacifists preferred the Soviet Union to the United States, and the peace movement was "riddled with communists."

However, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, said "red baiting" was no substitute for argument.

The small number of changes to the bill showed that it had been well drafted, and the minor changes which were being recommended were "relatively insubstantial."

He said the legislation would ensure that any future government which wanted to change the policy would have to go through the process of repealing the legislation in parliament.

Mr Doug Kidd (Nat-Marlborough) said his party supported much of the bill, but not the key sections relating to the ban on nuclear ships.

The bill was reported back and set down for a second reading. It is unlikely to be passed through all its stages until next year.

MALAYSIAVIETNAM'S ATTITUDE TOWARD UN CALLED 'INSULTING'

BK241055 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once more, the international community has voted for the ASEAN-sponsored resolution at the UN General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea. It is very significant that in the first place no less than 60 member states decided to associate themselves with [words indistinct].

As far as voting was concerned, this year's resolution obtained the largest number of positive approvals. One hundred and fifteen out of the 159 members of the UN voted for the resolution, while 21 voted against and 13 countries abstained. It came as no surprise for ASEAN members that Vietnam boycotted the debate saying it would regard any insulting resolutions as null and void. However, it was Vietnam's attitude that was insulting to the international community. The walkout is also a symptom of increasing isolation into which Vietnam is slipping rapidly in marked contrast to its ASEAN neighbors which held a very successful meeting with the important European Community nations this week in Jakarta.

Vietnam has been forced to drift more closely to the Soviet Union. Politically, it has no alternative. From the economic point of view, this is a regretted step, more particularly as the Soviet Union is in dire economic straits and has to import even food grains from the United States. The ASEAN countries have been hit by the world economic recession, but they are all engaged in serious projects for diversifying their economies. Malaysia is a typical example of an ASEAN member that is sensitive to the mutual benefit accruing from foreign investment. The ASEAN-European Community ministerial meeting in Jakarta has highlighted the attractive prospects for investment in Malaysia. Therefore, while the ASEAN members are always showing an outward attitude toward other nations, Vietnam has become more indifferent. It is not only in respect of its policy toward Kampuchea that there is much concern in Southeast Asia. Thailand has become a veritable front-line state owing to its proximity to Kampuchea and the (?absence of) respect shown by Vietnam's troops of Thai sovereignty.

Even as the UN was discussing the Kampuchea issue, there was a skirmish inside Thai territory close to the border with Kampuchea. The Thai military had to mount an offensive to dislodge Vietnamese forces from a hilltop that they had been occupying since the middle of September. It is this sort of uneasy relations that is brought about by the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea which prevents the attainment of the goals of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Inevitably, all the ASEAN countries have been forced to devote resources to the containment of subversion and aggression alike. They would rather allocate such resources to economic and social development.

Everything, therefore, will depend on Vietnam's policy. The ASEAN governments have patiently and persistently been attempting to persuade Vietnam to come to the negotiating table for serious talks on the future of Kampuchea. The world community has once more recorded its support for ASEAN, but everyone wonders: Will Vietnam at last take the ASEAN step?

ENRILE RENEWS CRITICISM OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK250910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile renewed his criticism of the government of President Corazon Aquino Saturday, saying it has failed to create jobs for the people and the economy has stagnated.

Addressing some 5,000 people, including many supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos at an anti-communist rally at Rizal Park here, Mr. Enrile said the economy "has been stagnant for the last eight months."

"No jobs are being created and many people are jobless," he said. "They seem to lose hope."

Observers said it was Mr. Enrile's strongest public statement so far since he met with Mrs. Aquino Tuesday to patch up a growing rift that centered on his criticism of the president's ongoing talks with communist rebels.

The defense Minister, who received prolonged applause many times during his speech, said the 17-year-old New People's Army rebellion was affecting the investors.

Mr. Enrile, a longtime Marcos ally who led a popular uprising that swept Mrs. Aquino to power eight months ago, said he has been warned by friends that the rally was organized by "Marcos loyalists."

"We are all Filipinos," he said in Filipino as rally participants waved anti-communist placards, some of which read "We must crush communism" and "Mao killed millions, Christ died for millions."

"Anyone who wants to join the fight against the forces that seek to destroy our democracy and freedom, even if he were a loyalist, he must be welcomed," Mr. Enrile said.

He said he was not airing his views for political gain since "I don't have any political plans," but that "this is the sentiment of the entire Armed Forces."

"We support Mr. Enrile," pro-Marcos leader Oliver Lozano told reporters after the speech. Mr. Lozano and fellow pro-Marcos leader Annie Ferrer, both facing murder charges following the fatal beating by Marcos supporters of a rival Aquino supporter at the park in July, sat on the stage near the defense minister.

Saturday's rally attendance was considerably less than when Mr. Enrile addressed a similar anti-communist gathering in the central city of Cebu last Sunday, when anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 people attended according to independent observers.

Meanwhile, the government television said Saturday that Mrs. Aquino had rejected demands by Mr. Enrile that she fire certain members of her cabinet and restore the 1973 Constitution which she had abolished. The two demands were among four presented by Mr. Enrile when he met with the president Tuesday.

Government television said Mrs. Aquino stated she will not revamp her cabinet and that the so-called freedom constitution -- which gives her sole legislative powers pending a plebiscite on a new constitution in January -- would remain in place. Mr. Enrile had named eight ministers he wanted to see sacked for "leftist leanings" or corruption, sources close to the talks said.

Outlines 8-Point Anticommunist Program

HK270337 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [26 October] urged the Aquino government to adopt an 8-point formula to ensure democracy and stability and to prevent a communist takeover in the country. Speaking before some 15,000 anti-communist demonstrators at Liwasang [Plaza] Bonifacio, Enrile told the crowd to be united and to use people's power to head off the communist's inroads in society. It was Enrile's fourth public appearance before an anti-communist rally in the country. The defense chief also spoke before a gathering Saturday at the Quirino Grandstand in Manila. He has also attended similar demonstrations in Cebu and Bacolod Cities over the past weekend.

Yesterday's rally indicated that many Metro Manila residents have been awakened to the serious threat by communism to the country's security and stability. Also present in yesterday's rally were Enrile's wife, Cristina, and three former cabinet men of former President Marcos -- former Food and Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero, former Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and former Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado Estrella. Enrile urged the Aquino government to adopt the following points for the maintenance of democracy in the country:

1. Have an honest and clean national government beyond suspicion from graft and corruption;
2. Have sound, stable, and consistent government economic policies;
3. Build a strong, professional, and efficient Armed Forces of the Philippines;
4. Have a clean, honest, and efficient government bureaucracy;
5. Have an efficient and honest police service;
6. Establish an efficient and competent judicial system;
7. Elect efficient, honest, and dedicated local government officials; and
8. Unite as one people and use people power again to fight the communists. [passage omitted]

AQUINO CALLS FOR NEW VOTER REGISTRATION

HK250534 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 14

[By C. Valmoria Jr]

[Excerpt] President Aquino has issued Executive Order No. 50 nullifying all existing permanent lists of voters and ordering a general registration in every city and municipality in the country.

The president also signed Proclamation No. 37 giving the Commission on Elections (Comelec) authority to fix the date of the plebiscite for ratification or rejection of the draft constitution.

Although the executive order and proclamation were signed last Oct. 20, copies were made available to the press only yesterday.

Under the proclamation, the Comelec will hold the plebiscite not earlier than 90 days but not later than 120 days following submission of the draft to the president. The draft was formally presented to the president by the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) last Oct. 15.

The President found it necessary to defer the plebiscite to a later date to enable the people to have ample opportunity to study and discuss provisions of the proposed constitution and to vote on it intelligently.

Comelec Chairman Ramon H. Felipe Jr. said the poll body has tentatively set the general registration of voters on the last Saturday and Sunday of November and the first Saturday and Sunday of December.

The plebiscite has been tentatively set for Jan. 23, 1987.

Felipe said the existing lists of voters were annulled to ensure that the true will of the people will be reflected in the plebiscite. [passage omitted]

CARDINAL SIN REPORTEDLY FAVORS CABINET REVAMP

HK241601 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cardinal Sin has expressed approval for a cabinet revamp. Here is Marilou Linggad for the full details.

[Begin Linggad recording] Sin made the declaration during his talks over the telephone with Vice President Salvador Laurel this morning. However, there is still no confirmation from Cardinal Sin as of press time.

It will be recalled that during the meeting between President Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last Tuesday, the two discussed major issues plaguing the government at present. Aside from the insurgency and OIC [officers in charge] issues, Enrile also asked that eight cabinet members be replaced. Among these are Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Presidential Counsel Teodoro Locsin, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzalez, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, and Presidential Counsel Rene Saguisag.

While he declined to speak on who should be replaced, Cardinal Sin is said to agree to a cabinet revamp if this would benefit the government's performance.

Laurel said that despite Enrile's request that the revamp be carried out soon, President Aquino asked for time to study the matter. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

REBELS IN RUC 10 AGREE TO DE FACTO CEASE-FIRE

HK250801 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Oct 86 p 13

[By C. A. Navarro]

[Text] Tandag, Surigao del Sur -- Communist guerrillas operating in at least three provinces covered by the government's regional unified command (RUC) 10, have agreed to a "de facto" ceasefire, a provincial official said yesterday.

This means that while the government is engaged in a peace negotiations with the panel of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in Manila, all military personnel here and in the provinces of Surigao del Norte and Misamis Oriental will not be ambushed by the rebels, according to Manny Lumanao, provincial press seretary.

He added, however, that the rebels, led by George Madlos, secretary of the Northcentral Mindanao regional party committee of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], have asked the military to desist from launching an offensive during the peace talks.

EX-CCP HEAD SISON ON POLITICAL SITUATION

HK250618 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] Former political prisoner Jose Ma. Sison, poet and alleged founding chairman of the clandestine Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), returned recently from a two-month lecture tour of New Zealand and Australia. Aside from delivering lectures and public speeches in 17 universities and 14 cities, he appeared on television and radio interviews and met with various government officials and sectoral leaders of the two countries.

Sison also visited Bangkok, Thailand, to receive the prestigious Southeast Asia Write Award along with four other writers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. He received the award for poetry.

Philippine New And Features' Benjie Pineda interviewed Sison, who is also a founding member of the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] [PNB], a legal leftist political party. The interview follows.

Philippine News and Features (PNF): How do you assess the present socio-political situation?

Jose Ma. Sison (JMS): The socio-economic crisis continues to worsen. The very economic policies dictated by the World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund), and carried out by pro-U.S. and reactionary technocrats, have led to a dead end. These policies only lead to the further worsening of the socio-economic crisis.

The reactionary classes are divided into several factions. Contradictions among them continue to sharpen. The main component of the state which is the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is very demoralized and factionalized.

Because the root causes that brought about the Marcos fascist dictatorship remain unsolved, ground for the growth and strengthening of the revolutionary movement is more than fertile. Not even the anti-fascist demands of the people have been fully fulfilled. Militarization and military offensives continue to make more acute the oppression and exploitation suffered by the people as a result of foreign and feudal domination.

PNF: How do you assess the strength of the democratic movement?

JMS: I'll start with the legal forces of the national democratic movement in the broadest sense. PNB is growing fast. It has broken the monopoly of those parties controlled and financed by the reactionary classes on electoral processes. Of course, Bayan (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan) [New Nationalist Alliance], the coalition and its component organizations continue to build their strength. The forces of the democratic movement are far larger than any of the parties and mass organizations belonging to the upper classes.

With regard to the illegal forces of the revolution (CPP, NPA [New People's Army], NDF [National Democratic Front]), they continue to grow in strength. It is the Aquino government, more than the National Democratic Front, that is in need of talks regarding the cessation of hostilities. The U.S. and the reactionary classes want a ceasefire of six months-to-one-year or an indefinite ceasefire prior to the discussion of substantive issues. But the position of the NDF is just and reasonable. It wants lasting peace including the solution of such fundamental problems as U.S. domination and the monopoly of land by a few.

PNF: In your view, how center or how right is the Aquino government in the political spectrum?

JMS: In its political imagination the Aquino government envisions itself as one between the progressive forces and the people on one side and the U.S. and reactionary classes on the other side. So far, the government thinks that it has done enough good for the progressive forces and the people by restoring formal democratic rights. But the people demand more substantial things like the end of U.S. domination and feudal exploitation.

At the same time, the U.S. and reactionary classes want the Aquino government to do what they want. The U.S. wants the Aquino government to make a commitment for the perpetuation of U.S. military bases, the implementation of an anti insurgency campaign designed by the Pentagon and the Philippine military, prompt compliance to the policy dictates of the IMF-World Bank, and the reduction in the size and influence of liberal democrats in the Cabinet.

The reactionary classes want the people to suffer more from the austerity measures. They want to shift the burden of the crisis to the shoulders of the people.

PNF: How do you picture possible political alignments in the near future?

JMS: On its own, PNB can easily win 20 percent of the local executive seats in the lower house. But through inter-party alliances, it can gain another 10 to 20 percent. In forging inter-party alliances, the PNB is inclined to (align) with some pro-Aquino parties. This is partly in line with opposing those who wish to return to fascist dictatorship. There is a good chance for PNB to (align) with the PDP Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] and the Liberal Party of (Jovito) Salonga.

On the other side would be the remnants of KBL led by (Jose) Rono and (Nicanor) Yniguez, the Partido Nacionalista [NP] of (Rene) Cayetano and (Juan Ponce) Enrile, and the Partido Nasyonalista ng Pilipinas (PNP) [Philippine Nationalist Party] of Blas Ople. The UNIDO is threatening to break away from the Aquino government but it may just be trying to "up its price."

There may be a movement called Lakas ng Bansa (People's Power), but it will be composed of parties trying to maximize their share of the movement. It is doubtful whether the movement may become a party soon. It may just be an alliance. Anyway, there is a possibility that PNB might (align) with this movement.

PNF: What is your position on the draft constitution?

JMS: The KBL, NP and PNP have declared themselves for a "no" vote. They will campaign for the nonratification of the constitution. Of course, pro-Aquino forces will campaign for ratification. But the progressive movement will just concentrate on an educational campaign and launch massive mass actions on fundamental issues that go beyond the plebiscite. I would advise the progressive movement not to be divided between the "yes" side or the "no" side, or the participation and boycott sides.

The Con-Com [Constitution Commission] proceedings and the plebiscite are exercises of the ruling classes. I think the people should create their own exercises. The progressive movement should go on a campaign pointing out the positive as well as the negative aspects of the constitution. It should not merely react to initiatives by other (people) then allow itself to be divided over the "yes-no" question.

The new draft is a bundle of positive and negative aspects. It appears to be better than the 1973 constitution with regards to respect for democratic rights but it is not satisfactory to the people in confronting U.S. domination and feudal exploitation.

PNF: The military says you have regained the chairmanship of the CPP.

JMS: That is not true; it has no basis in fact. I have been out of prison for only seven months. Most of my time has been devoted to delivering speeches in public rallies, lectures in universities and writing articles.

PNF: Do you perceive this rumor as a part of a large plan by the military?

JMS: This is part of the plan to "red bait" PNB and other progressive organizations. The pro-U.S. and reactionary elements in the country would like to monopolize the legal processes and so they want to discredit and destroy the legal forces of the national democratic movement. They think that by hitting me, they make a shortcut in destroying the forces of the national democratic movement. But these pro-U.S. and reactionary elements must be reminded that the national democratic movement grew in strength in the course of its struggle against the Marcos dictatorship and now has more grounds for maneuvering for the national and democratic interests of the people.

PNF: Do you foresee any crackdown on the progressive forces in the near future?

JMS: We should always be alert but we should not be frightened. We should avoid getting frightened by the scare tactics being employed by the pro-U.S. and reactionary classes in Philippine society.

We have gained experience and strength in the course of fighting the Marcos fascist dictatorship and I suppose these pro-U.S. and reactionary elements cannot do anything against the national democratic movement without suffering severe losses.

AQUINO TO MEET MUSLIM, CHRISTIAN LEADERS

HK250511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino will call representatives of the sectors concerned with the Mindanao problem to a meeting in Manila within the next 10 days, according to Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mamintal Tamano.

Tamano, who represented Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel in a Malacanang meeting Monday, said the President had agreed to convene all sectors simultaneously instead of individually.

Expected to attend the meeting are Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Hashim Salamat, Dimas Pundato, the Christians, the military and concerned private organizations.

Tamano said the proposed Presidential Commission on Peace and Development for Mindanao will manage the consultative meeting which is to be headed by the President herself.

Other members of commission are Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fedel V. Ramos.

Among the first tasks of the commission will be to review past efforts on reaching peace settlements in Regions IV and XII, including Misuari's own consultation with his constituents.

During the Monday meeting, Tamano said allowing Misuari to roam around Mindanao with some 1,000 armed men had given him a chance to reorganize his army and campaign for more followers.

It was also discussed, he added, that treating the group separately had sown further divisiveness among the conflicting sectors that in one way or another felt aggrieved by the special treatment accorded to some.

Tamano explained that the total approach should have been applied from the start and not the piecemeal strategy to assure sincere and uniform concern of the government for the respective welfare of the warring factions.

MNLF WILL NOT RECOGNIZE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

HK250250 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 p 12

[By correspondent Rommee C. Espinosa]

[Excerpt] Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), issued last weekend a policy statement that the MNLF would not recognize the charter drafted by the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com].

Misuari charged that the process of constituting the commission and the framing of the proposed Constitution were illegal.

Misuari said the MNLF does not recognize the Con-Com because the manner of representation is not fair to Mindanao and that representatives were not chosen and elected by the people but merely appointed by President Aquino.

He said the 46-member Con-Com could not speak for and feel the true feelings and sentiments of the entire Mindanao populace considering that only four representatives come from the Mindanao region.

Hence, the draft of the new charter that is due to be ratified in a plebiscite by January next year is not binding and was illegally prepared as far as the MNLF would consider, Misuari said. [passage omitted]

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT GRANTS COMMODITY LOAN

OW241237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 24 KYODO -- Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin Friday announced that the Japanese Government has agreed to convert into a commodity loan the 16,422 million yen originally earmarked for four of the 11 projects under Japan's 13th yen loan to the Philippines. The Philippine Government requested the conversion in order to provide quick-disbursing funds for balance of payments assistance and to generate peso resources for the national budget, a Finance Ministry statement said.

The Japanese Embassy here said the Japanese Government decided to allow the conversion Friday because of the "strong request" of the Philippines in the light of the country's depressed economy.

The Japanese Government has also agreed to liberalize the use of peso proceeds of up to 3.9 billion pesos from the 12th and 13th yen loans for the Philippine Government's rural emergency employment program.

In addition to the 16,473 million yen commodity loan approved last December, the latest conversion increased the commodity loan component of the 13th yen loan to 32,895 million yen, or 66.4 percent of the 49,545 million yen loan.

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